

# Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852.

No. 549.

## THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be TWO DOLLARS; for the short Sessions ONE DOLLAR per copy.

A reduction of 25 per cent. (one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for at least one copy of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for, at one time, ten or more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### COMMERCE WITH ASIA.

The general interest which has been attracted toward the Asiatic coasts and islands by our projected expedition to Japan, has directed our attention to a document which has been lying on our table some time—we allude to Mr. BALESTIER's report to the Government of his life mission to Southeastern Asia, which was communicated to Congress and printed by order of the Senate. His observations, together with the State Department and others forms a part of this document, and we propose to give a concise view of the whole to our readers.

President TAYLOR and his Secretary of State, Mr. CLAYTON, being sensible of the importance of giving all the extension possible to our commerce, wherever ships could penetrate, sought to facilitate its development in the further East, among the Cochinese, the Siamese, and the Malays, by remodelling old treaties of commerce, or making new ones with them. And for this purpose Mr. BALESTIER was chosen as being peculiarly well qualified by his long residence as our Consul at Singapore.

Mr. BALESTIER was directed, after his arrival in the China seas, to proceed in the first place to Cochinchina, or Anam, to offer reparation to the Government for an act of hostility alleged to have been committed by the commander of one of our public ships in 1845 on the subjects of the King of that country. And he was moreover directed to carry and deliver a letter from the President to the King, inviting him to enter into bonds of friendship and commerce with the United States. This duty performed, he was next to proceed to Siam to deliver in like manner a letter from the President to the King, inviting him to a remodelling of the treaty concluded with him on a former occasion, as the altered policy of that country required, in order to make it available. Mr. B. was directed then to proceed to Borneo to seek the establishment of friendly relations and trade with the Rajah of Sarawak and Bruni, or Borneo; after which he was to make friendly visits to the Islands of Lombok and Bali, and finally visit the Pepper Ports on the coast of the Island of Sumatra.

According to his instructions, Mr. Balestier embarked at Boston in August, 1849, for England, and thence by the overland route via Egypt to the straits of Malacca and to China. "On his passage through Egypt he was struck with the singular fact, after due inquiry, that there was no direct trade to that country from the United States, and that amidst a population of nearly three millions Egyptians, there was not a single American resident engaged in commerce."

On Mr. Balestier's arrival in China, November 24, he was disappointed in obtaining a conveyance to take him on his mission, the commodore on the station declining to commence a new cruise, as he was daily expecting to be relieved in his command by the arrival of his successor, to whom he referred him. As the new commander of the East India station did not reach Macao until the 19th of February, 1850, Mr. Balestier lost three months of favorable wind for his voyage. He, however, was enabled to set sail from Macao on the 23d of February, in the United States ship Plymouth, Captain Gedney, to the port of Tsurug, in Cochinchina. Mr. Balestier appears to have been fortunate in obtaining the valuable assistance of the Rev. Mr. Dean, an American Missionary, well versed in the Chinese and Siamese languages, as his secretary.

The Plymouth anchored in the spacious harbor of Tsurug on the 25th of the same month, and she was soon after visited by some inferior officers, who came to inquire about the business she was upon. Having foreseen this, Mr. Balestier had prepared a paper in the Chinese language, (which is used in common by the Cochinese), explanatory of his mission, which having carefully read, they departed, and declined to carry the paper with them, giving assurance, however, that they would make known its contents to their superiors on shore. On the day following, Mr. Balestier was again visited by other officers of higher rank, on the same mission, to whom the paper shown on the day previous was presented, which, on being urged to carry on shore, they refused, saying that "what the eye hath seen the mouth will faithfully report," and they left the ship. No further communication was held—and indeed not a market boat came near the ship until the 1st of March, when an officer of a higher rank, accompanied by the subordinate who had come before, came for the like purpose of inquiry. Explanations were given, and the President's letter to the King, enclosed in a sandal wood box, in accordance with the etiquette of the Court of Peking, was exhibited, after which they took leave, with a promise that in a few days a great man from Hué, the capital, would attend upon the Envoy. Their demeanor was courteous, but cautious, for they said they had been deceived by foreigners in ships of war, who came and were received as friends, but destroyed their ships and people.

In an excursion which Mr. Balestier made on shore to the principal town, near the anchorage, he was surprised to see the stillness and desolation, where, but a few years before, the bustle of commerce prevailed in an eminent degree. And to his inquiries of the authorities who accompanied him, it was replied that the Government had ceased to encourage the industry of the country, by withholding advances of money to the cultivators of the soil and others: neither would the King allow of foreign trade, having ordered the shipping which escaped destruction to be taken into the river on Hué it built.

The Envoy was visited again on the 6th by the same officers for the purpose of knowing the contents of the President's letter. At first the request was declined; but on reflection that these officers were mere passive instruments in the hands of their superiors, and debarred from the privilege of presenting their own views on any serious matter, and considering further the time already lost in unproductive intercourse, and, above all, the advanced state of the northeast monsoon, and the intimation given by the commodore that the Plymouth would have to return home before the mission could be completed—all these considerations determined Mr. Balestier to waive a rigid exaction of propriety, and on the same afternoon he went on shore, and in the town hall he met the principal officers and informed them that he had consented to communicate to them the translation of the letter. They listened to the reading with great attention, objecting, in the first place, to the name by which their country was called, and in the second place to the closing remarks of

the President, which they construed into a threat to their King. It was said to them, in reply, that as they held no regular diplomatic intercourse with the western nations, and gave them no notice of the accession of their princes or of their titles, it could not justly be thought extraordinary if Europeans fell into errors about such matters, which were known to themselves only; that, in the second place, what they considered as a threat was not so in reality; for the President had merely warned their King that if, after having received his letter of friendship and conciliation, disowning any act of hostility by an officer of the United States, and offering to make amends on being satisfied of the justness of the complaint, he should persist in harboring enmity and execute his own threats of avenging himself upon Americans who chanced to fall in his power, that then the President would feel himself obliged to send war ships to Anam to demand satisfaction for such revengeful conduct.

Night coming on the parties separated, and in the morning they closed the discussion, which, as before, led to nothing definite. The natives were permitted to carry with them a translation in Chinese of the President's letter. Mr. Balestier made another visit to the town, and took with him a map of the United States, which, with our treaty with China, was explained to the officers.

At last, on the 13th, an officer came with information that the Governor of the Province of Kwangnan had arrived, and was desirous to hold a conference with the Envoy, who readily complied, as he had already been at Tsurug sixteen days.

On landing the American Envoy and suite were conducted to the great hall of audience, as on the former occasion, and not long after their arrival the entrance of a body of soldiers into the court of the hall announced the approach of the Governor.

After the usual compliments, the Governor inquired about the object of the mission. The paper in the Chinese language, already alluded to, was presented to him, upon seeing which he said the contents were already known to him. He inquired what the Envoy had further to communicate. He was informed that he was the bearer of a letter from the chief of his nation, a copy of which had been communicated to him, and which, as directed, he was anxious to deliver. In reply, the Governor said that as the letter contained what was not correct, it could not be delivered to the King; that no letters could be laid before the King until his officers had examined and approved them. The Envoy objected to this course, inasmuch as the letter was from the Chief of the United States to the Chief of Anam, both placed in the same elevated station, and that no subject or person of inferior rank had a right to interfere in its course. The Governor having said again that he could not deviate from accustomed usage, the secretary of the commission asked him in Chinese characters "if such is the custom observed towards China?" He wrote, in reply, "China needs not the same as other countries."

After a long discussion the Envoy stated his impression and belief that the objection made to receiving the President's letter was only a convenient pretext not to have such a document on record to arrest their hands when about to execute vengeance upon defenceless and innocent Americans for supposed wrongs; that, from his personal knowledge of the cruel practices of the Cochinese towards their enemies, he fully believed they were unwilling to enter into relations of friendship with the Americans, but preferred leaving themselves at liberty, as the last King had made known to him, (Mr. Balestier), to abide his own time to wreak his vengeance on those Americans who should unfortunately fall into his hands; that their proceedings on this occasion towards the letter of the President amounted to an insult, and clearly satisfied him of the hostile and wicked intention of the Government. Against such a diabolical course the Envoy warned them, telling the Governor that the United States was a powerful nation and would visit with exemplary severity all acts of cruelty or violence put on any of her citizens.

A splendid repast, after the fashion of the country, was then served; and, after a new effort to bring about more favorable negotiations, the Governor broke up the meeting and returned to Hué.

Mr. Balestier inclines to the belief that had he appeared at Tsurug with a squadron of three ships, as was originally intended by the Secretary of State, instead of but one, the result of the mission would have been otherwise; for, says he, "the Cochinese are like all other isolated and uninformed people, full of vain pretensions and childish conceit. Abject slaves themselves, and subservient to their superiors and superiors, they have no regard to the feelings of others; and in their unbounded notion of their own greatness they are pleased to consider as a homage due to them every attempt on the part of Europeans to enter into friendly relations with them."

And Mr. Balestier suggested the necessity of demanding security of them for the lives and property of Americans, which are exposed along an extensive line of coast in the China Sea, "by an armed force able to enforce the demand," which he, however, believes could be obtained without bloodshed by a squadron of three ships of war.

In the hope of receiving intimation of a more favorable disposition to treat, Mr. Balestier remained at the anchorage until the 16th March, when, hearing nothing from the shore, he informed the commodore that he was ready to proceed further on his mission, viz. to Bangkok, in Siam. The anchors were weighed and the Plymouth glided out of the celebrated harbor of Tsurug, now entirely deserted by the shipping which of old crowded it.

The wind and current proving favorable, the ship anchored off the bar of the river Ma-nam, upon which the city of Bangkok is built, on the 24th of March. On the day following an inferior officer came on board to make inquiries as to the object of the visit of the ship, when a paper in the Siamese language, prepared beforehand, as had been done at Tsurug, explanatory of the object of the mission, was delivered to him, with which he returned to the shore, taking with him likewise a letter from the Envoy to the American missionaries stationed at Bangkok, requesting them to aid in pressing the arrangements for his landing, and precise information as to the existence of the cholera, which was reported to be ravaging the city.

A few days after information was received from the Siamese authorities and by a missionary who came on board that the usual preparations to receive the Envoy had been ordered, and that the cholera had so far abated in the city as to cause no apprehension with common care.

A day or two previous to the arrival of the Plymouth, a British war steamer had arrived in the river Ma-nam, bringing the announcement of the early coming of a British commissioner to the King on a similar mission. The Court of Siam, dreading any approach of the English, manifested great joy when news of the arrival of our mission reached it; for the King was reported to have expressed his pleasure by saying that the Americans were his friends, and the preparations which were made to receive them were in accordance with these feelings. But this friendly disposition seems to have been changed to disappointment when, on the morning of the 3d of April, the Envoy was seen to occupy himself, the secretary of the embassy, and a missionary only, one of the State barges. Great was the disappointment shown by the Siamese officers because, on the present occasion, as on former ones, the Envoy was not accompanied by a retinue of officers and a guard of marines. And this they considered as disrespectful to the King and country; and hence the origin of the intimation shown to him. The prevalence of the cholera deterred the commodore from permitting any communication by himself or his officers or marines with the shore—a very unfortunate circumstance, but which the commodore justified by the circular orders of the Navy Department. Mr. Balestier remonstrated, but the commodore considered that prudence and his instructions forbade compliance.

From that time a systematic course of intervention was pursued towards Mr. Balestier, which continued until he was forced to leave without being able to effect any part of his mission. Along his progress up to the capital he was left to be attended by inferior officers; and when he reached the residence which had been prepared for him he remained in the hands of persons of inferior station and of servants, nearly a week passing before he had an interview with the high authorities of the country, to submit the object of his mission. At this meeting, which was numerously attended, the Envoy availed himself of the aid and experience of our missionaries, many of whom had long resided there; and through them he made known the object of his visit to be to deliver a letter to the King from the President, and to propose a revision of the treaty formerly made by Mr. Roberts.

These requests they refused compliance with, on various accounts, such as that they did not know the contents of the letter, (although an official translation of it had been delivered on the day following his landing at Bangkok); that the envelope of the letter was not like that brought by Mr. Roberts; that having a different seal and ribbons, and consequently this could not be a genuine one; that the treaty was a good one, and required no change, &c. After a considerable time spent in useless endeavors to remove their objections, Mr. Balestier concluded to retire, observing to the Siamese that they assumed a very heavy responsibility in refusing the delivery of the President's letter to their King, and that upon them must rest all the evil that might grow out of such an insult, offered to a great country like the United States.

The fact is, that the principal nobles of the country, those charged with the administration of its affairs, are not only the owners of the whole native shipping, but they have a monopoly of the productions of the country, which they hold under a farm-system from the Crown. These they receive at their own valuation from the producers, to be disposed of at their own price; and so also the sale of many articles of import are farmed out. These functionaries saw that if the trade with the Americans was restored to its former state of freedom, they would lose the advantages of the monopolies that had been conceded to them; and in order to prevent the strict observance of the existing treaty of commerce with the United States, they shrewdly set to work to make it appear to the King and to the people that the embassy was not what it pretended to be. And in order to get rid of Mr. Balestier entirely, they trumped up a story that at the conference he rose up, behaved unbecomingly and dictatorially, no indications of which appear to have been observed, and are contradicted by the four American missionaries who accompanied Mr. Balestier, as fully appears by their written interview, all of which Mr. Balestier inserts in his official report.

On the day following that of the meeting the Siamese officers, Mr. Balestier addressed to the chief of them a letter on the object of his mission, and expressive of his desire to bring it to a successful issue; which letter remaining unnoticed, he again wrote on the 18th, requesting to be furnished with a conveyance to the Plymouth on the 20th, unless in the mean time official intimation was renewed with him. On the evening of the 19th he finally received a lengthy communication in reply to his notes, indirectly denying that he had cause to complain of any infringement of the treaty, asserting that the trade was as open as ever, and again charging on Mr. Balestier the unsatisfactory result of the meeting, and that preparations for his departure had been ordered. This communication brought forth another long letter from the Envoy, in which he enters into an explanation of his department at the meeting, observing that "your Excellency cannot fail to be aware that Europeans, and much less citizens of the United States of America, are not in the habit of bowing the knee or crouching before their superiors, however exalted in rank, and much less to their equals. And what your Excellency is pleased to consider indicative of anger and disrespect was nothing more than the usage of his country, which requires that a person addressing an assembly should do so standing, and in a tone of voice audible to the whole assembly." He then adduces the proofs of the violation of our treaty stipulations for an open and free market, by placing the sale of the products of the country exclusively in the hands and under the control of Chinamen, and likewise giving the monopoly of purchasing metals imported in American ships, upon which the regular custom dues have already been paid by the importing vessel to certain farmers, who resell it to others, charging a duty of one tical, or sixty cents, per picul.

Mr. Balestier embarked on the river on the morning following, in expectation of meeting the Plymouth at her former anchorage. But in this expectation he was disappointed, as the ship was not at the bar, and he embarked in a small schooner in search of her some forty miles down the gulf, where he found her and went on board.

With regard to the trade of Siam at the time of his visit, he says that it was reduced to a very low condition, in consequence of the farming monopoly system; for the very low price given to the Chinese sugar cultivators; being below the cost of production, these industrious people, the principal cultivators in Siam, had for the greater part abandoned their fields; and instead of crops of about 32,000,000 of pounds, as before 1840, when the farm system commenced, that of 1850 was supposed by competent residents not to exceed ten and a half millions of pounds. The arrival of foreign ships had ceased altogether during the five previous years, whilst their own shipping, trading exclusively to the Straits of Malacca and the Island of Java, had increased to five thousand tons; and this was more than could be employed, as the exportation of rice, which might be grown to any extent, is wholly prohibited.

The Plymouth, having left the waters of Siam, pursued a course towards "Subi," a small island upon which some years before an American ship was stranded and lost, and to the chief of which Mr. Balestier was instructed to deliver a gold medal and other presents from the President, as acknowledgment of the hospitable reception given by the chief to her crew.

The new settlement of Sarawak, on the coast of Borneo, was next visited, to deliver a letter of friendship to Sir James Brooke, the Rajah, who was absent, but his representatives in the Government expressed their gratification at receiving so flattering a mark of attention from the President of the United States, and their belief that the Rajah would very readily enter into a convention of friendship and trade with the Americans on a liberal footing.

From Sarawak the ship proceeded along the coast of the great Island of Borneo to the newly-established British settlement of Labuan, before which the Plymouth anchored on the 7th of May. The Governor was absent, but he had directed those in charge of the government to give the Envoy every aid and assistance in his negotiations with the Sultan of Bruni, or Borneo proper, whose dominions extend over a very considerable part of that vast island, the capital of which (Bruni) lies about thirty miles up a broad and deep river. Thither Mr. Balestier went in one of the ship's boats, and on his arrival he was received with great demonstrations of joy by the Malay authorities. Arrangements were made for a royal reception on the following day, and a salute was fired on his entering the great hall of reception with his suite. Mr. Balestier found the Sultan and his principal officers of State assembled. On presenting to the Sultan the President's letter, and on his breaking the seal, another salute was fired as a mark of respect for it. "I then (says Mr. B.) explained to his Highness that the object of my mission was one of friendship and peace, and an endeavor on the part of my Government to enter into friendly and commercial relations with his States, now that happily the pirates and freebooters who for years had interrupted

commerce in the neighboring seas had been extirpated or put down. And with this friendly object I was instructed to invite him to enter into negotiations, which I hoped would terminate in a convention of friendship and commerce mutually advantageous to the two countries. The Sultan immediately replied that, as he felt the advantages of friendship and trade with the United States, he was perfectly ready to appoint one or more ministers to negotiate with me, and he hoped to a good purpose."

"Accordingly, on the same day, after the audience, I was called upon by Prince Makota, one of the most enlightened officers of the Court, who brought me a letter from the Sultan to the effect that he had the proper authority delegated to him to treat with me. For greater personal convenience we agreed to go to Labuan, where, after conferences for two days, the articles of a convention were agreed upon, as follows:—

"His Highness Omar Ali Saifeddin elia Marhoun, Sultan Mahmood, Djam-ill-islam, and Panginan Anak Manin, to whom was the government of the country of Bruni, said, in his private and dependencies, for themselves and their descendants, on the one part, and the United States of America on the other, do hereby agree to cement the friendship which has long existed between them by a convention, containing the following articles:—

"Art. I. Peace, friendship, and good understanding shall, hereafter and forever, subsist between the United States of America and His Highness Omar Ali Saifeddin, Sultan of Bruni, and their respective successors, citizens and subjects.

"Art. II. The citizens of the United States of America shall have a full liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass to and from the dominions of the Sultan of Bruni, and of all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now or may hereafter be granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through their merchandise all parts of the United States of America as free as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are now, or may hereafter be, granted